

MON AY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1887. The Democratic State Convention.

To-morrow the New York Democrata will meet at Saratoga. So far as concerns selection of a State ticket to run against the absurd inventory headed by the eldest son of Gen. GRANT, the proceedings of the Convention are likely to be harmonious. The legates will make a ticket to win. New York is normally and rightly a Democratic State, in spite of the fact that at the last Presidential election Mr. BLAINE came

within a few hundred votes of success The feature of the canvass for the choice of ates to Saratoga has been the desperate effort of the CLEVELAND machine—for a CLEVELAND machine it is to force its men upon the party. The prize in view is the control of the State Committee for the next year. From many of the central, western, and northern counties we have reports of sharp contests, in which the political interests of the CLEVELAND faction-for a CLEVE-LAND faction it is have been vigorously administered by Federal officeholders appointed to office by the President. This apparently concerted movement on the part of the CLEVELAND Postmasters and Collect tors for the offensive partisans are CLEVE LAND officeholders—has resulted in contest ing delegations in several cases, but oftener in their overwhelming defeat.

In Monroe county, for example, the Rochester Post Office is held by Mr. VALENTINE FLECKENSTEIN, who was appointed by Mr. CLEVELAND expressly in order to rebuke the eagerness of rival politicians wranging for the spoils. Aided by Collector MARTIN of the Rochester Cuatom House, Postmaster FLECKENSTEIN undertook to send to Saratoga delegates in favor of electing a State Committee favorable to Mr. CLEVELAND for a second term. To put it mildly, their energetic efforts have been signally and conlouously unsuccessful.

In the neighboring counties of Orleans Wyoming, and Livingston a similar CLEVE LAND movement was led by Mr. JOHN W. HANDON, Collector of Internal Revenue for Western New York by appointment by Mr. CLEVELAND. The active interference of Collector Hankon in local politics was resented by the rank and file of the Demograts, and his own county will send to Baratoga a solid anti-CLEVELAND delegation.

Significant, too, was the fate of the little CLEVELAND boom started in Cayuga county by Postmaster Moses of Auburn. He is lost in the bulrushes. In Wayne county both Assembly districts send delegates not controlled by Mr. CLEVELAND'S managers. In Onelda, Postmaster Barrey, the amiable editor of the Ution Observer, experienced the reward of offensive partisans in the shape of crushing defeat by the anti-CLEVELAND Democrate, led by State Committeeman Dishums. In Albany the Democratic Committee of Three Hundred, representing the votes of at least four thous Democratic workingmen, have chosen anti-

CLEVELAND delegates. We report these significant facts for the information and instruction of Democrats outside of New York who may not yet be correctly informed as to the actual condition of party sentiment in the Empire State.

A few months ago the mere fact of the simultaneous appearance at the primaries of so many CLEVELAND officeholders would have been the principal point of interest in the situation. That is no longer the case. Few Democrats care any longer for Mugwump opinion. The offensive partisanship of the CLEVELAND Postmasters and Collectors, holding office as a public trust, has almost ceased to attract attention. It is

Nevertheless, it will still be borne in mind that active participation in politics for the good of the Democratio party, and perous activity for the sake of a single individual, are widely different things.

Unbounced Jersey Republicans.

us of Republican office taken by the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts has served to renew the attention of the New Jersey Democrats to the fact that there are too many Jersey Republicans still unbounced from their easy Government posts. It appears that only twenty of the more than two hundred Jerseymen holding Federal office in Washington are Democrats. From some towns the proportion of Democrats is as small as among the solid Republican districts of Cape Cod. Thus twenty-nine Camden men hold office in Washington, and there is but one Democrat among them. The Trenton delegation at Washington stands: Republicans, 27: Democrata, 0.

This is altogether too much of a bad thing. and the New Jersey Democrats mean to have tt changed. A list of Republican officeholders from New Jersey is in preparation, and when it is completed Senator McPHERSON and Congressmen McADoo and PiDcock will be saked to call Mr. CLEVELAND's attention to this redundancy of Republican officeholders, and gently, but firmly, to remind him that a lican Administration is no longer in power. In view of the scenty margin of Democratic superiority in New Jersey, it is almost scandalous that enemies have been kept in office so long.

The careful and effective work of the Massachusetts Democratic Committee should be imitated in every State where more than an insignificant number of Republicans are yet hanging on. The Administration should have acted long ago without any exterior impulse. It has not, and all that remains for Democrats to do in the matter is to give the facts for the information of Mr. CLEVE-LAND, and for his condemnation if he continues longer to shirk a plain duty.

The New Government Canal Job.

A call has been issued for a convention at Peoria next month to promote another great heme for connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River by means of a waterway constructed at Government expense. noe at any map of Illinois will show the relations of this project to the better

known Hennepin job. The Illinois River Improvement Commit tee, so called, is organized with its headarters at Peorla, just as the headquarters of the promoters of the Hennepin or Bock Island route are at Davenport, Iowa. The as enterprise and real estate interests of these rival towns are actively enlisted in the respective schemes

The old Illinois and Michigan Canal, the course of which is common to all the proposed routes for a waterway to the Missis leaves the lake at Chicago and proceeds a little south of west to La Salle, following first the Desplaines and then the upper Illi-River. La Salle is about half way across the State, and is at the head of steam boat pavigation on the Illinois River. Below this point the Government has expended rly three-quarters of a million dollars in ing; and the State of Illinois has spent about the same amount in two great locks

and dams. At Hennepin, a few miles below La Salle, the Illinois River turns sharply to the south, and its general course is a good deal more southerly than westerly, to the point where it meets the Mississippi at Grafton, not far above the mouth of the Missouri. and consequently not far above the city of

St. Louis. Hennepin, therefore, is the diverging point of the rival routes. The Hennepin scheme pushed with such pertinacity by the Daven port people and represented in the last Cor gress by the Hon. JERRY MURPHY, contemplates a new canal leaving the Illinois River at Hennepin and striking almost due west to the Mississippi at Rock Island and Davenport. The general line is not far from straight, directly across Illinois from Chiago to Davenport. So far as commercia transportation is concerned, the chief benefits would accrue to the trade of the upper Mis-

sissippi and the Northwest. This route leaves Peoria and the people of the lower Illinois out on one side; for Peoria is far below Hennepin on the river. The scheme in the interests of which the convention of October 11 is called contemplates the use of the Illinois River from its mouth to La Salle, and its transformation into a wide and deep canal above La Salle by the Desplaines River to Joliet; and thence either by enlargement of the old Illinois and Michigan Canal to Chicago, or by an entirely new undertaking reaching the foot of Lake Mich igan by the most practicable route. Probably from ten to fifteen million dollars would be spent upon this job before it was completed. Some of the Government engineers it is unnecessary to say, are enthusiastic advocates of the Peorla route.

Generally speaking, the relations of the two waterway routes are these: Both leave Chicago, going westward; they strike the Mississippi at points nearly three hundred miles apart; Hennepin specially favore Davenport and tends to the upper Mississippi, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the Northern Pacific country; Peoria steers toward St. Louis, the lower Mississippi, and

We see a great prospect of usefulness in the Peorla Convention and in the scheme which it is designed to promote. If it is energetically pushed, it will serve as the other Kilkenny cat needed to produce the double tragedy which the interests of honest and sonomical government most imperatively

Slap-Dash Reformers.

These are dull times for the clergymen who desert their pulpits to join the crusade for ground-rent taxation. This fantastic crusade brought distraction to Rabbi Browns of the Jewish faith. It has raised a sea of troubles for Father McGLYNN of the Roman Catholic religion. It once ndangered the standing of the Rev. HEBEB Nawron of the Eniscopal Church, according to a report recently made by his friends. It is driving the Rev. HUGH O. PENTECOS of the Congregational denomination into deep waters out at Newark. It almost destroyed the usefulness of the "Episcopal monk," known as Father HUNTINGTON. In fact, the only preacher to whom it has rought advantage is the Rev. CHARLES MCCARTHY, who is also said to be meandering in the mists of spiritualism, with variaions on land taxing from time to time.

Nothing is more preposterous than the retence of martyrdom on the part of any of them. They are, or were, employed as religious teachers, and they cannot expect their emoluments as such to be continued after they have undertaken a different kind of service

It is evident from the harangues of these preachers that they have allowed their emoions to run away with their reason, that their knowledge in certain directions is incomplete, and that their theological training has not qualified them to clear the field of ecoomics at the first jump, or to rush through the intricacies of taxation on the full run. There are deep questions in itical economy and social science, and t leep thinkers who, during the past two centuries, have striven to unfold them are not entirely undeserving of the notice even of slap-dash reformers.

Secretary Whitney and Admiral Luce The publication of a new and apparently final batch of correspondence between Admiral Lucz and the Secretary of the Navy, touching the former officer's extraordinary ishery circular, indicates that that inciden s closed. It is made obvious that the Secre-

tary carried too many guns for the Admiral.

and that the latter wisely abandoned his untenable position. The error of Admiral Luca is stated by Mr. WHITHEY in this correspondence tersely, but

with unmistakable force:

"The application to a subordinate Canadian official for "The application to a smoortinate Canadian omicial for a statement of the Canadian claim—then being dealt with by the Foreign Office—would necessarily result in an unauthorized statement, also likely to be an overstatement, of the Canadian claim, which would only add

.The Secretary takes the trouble to explain to the Admiral exactly why such a statement from a subordinate official would be likely to contain extravagant pretensions. He "would not risk the displeasure of his superiors by falling to make his claim broad nough to cover all possible contingencies, and this point was clearly developed in actual experience by Capt. Scorr's response to Admiral Luca's questions:

"His replies narrowed very much the year privileges of our fishermen beyond any claim theretofore made, and og them currency only increased their difficulties

This put the case in a nutshell. It only remained for the Admiral to disclaim any intention of going beyond the line of his duty and to regret any appearance of having ione so. This disclaimer and regret being promptly expressed, the Secretary rejoined that the Admiral ought to retain his command of the squadron, from which he had seked to be relieved, and administered a little balm by praising the Admiral's handling of the fleet at sea and his exhibitions

of naval tactics. The general lesson to be derived from this condence is that, while naval officers must be cautious about undertaking the exercise of functions they are not clearly uthorized to assume, they should be espedally careful, if they do undertake to look after the interests of American citizens, not to err on the wrong side. Even Mr. WHIT-MEY regards it as natural that Capt. P. A. Scorr somewhat overstated his case, when thus unexpectedly called upon by the American Admiral to act as an authority for American fishermen. It is certain that he was not overhauled and rebuked by the Ottawa Government. But Admiral Luca. by putting in circulation Capt. Scorr's opinons, actually contributed, however unintentionally, to the understatement of the Amer-

One further point worth noting is that this correspondence contained a kindly and sympathetic word from Secretary WHITNEY for our fishermen. This is about the first expression of the sort they have had from the Administration, except as implied by Mr. WHITNEY'S previous rebuke of Admiral Lucz, since the strong language employed by Secretary Manning to Congress last

former Secretary of the Treasury, their chief experience with the Administration has been that of a direct snub to their chief representative by President CLEVELAND.

A Reservoir for Nile Floods.

The Khedive is making a tour of the Nile o see with his own eyes the ravages wrought by the recent great flood which is said to have made many hundreds of families home ess and to have destroyed about \$5,000,000 of property. An interesting project for keepng the Nile within bounds and storing up its surplus floods to irrigate the delta in the dry eason, is that suggested by Mr. Corr WHITEHOUSE, and approved last year by the

Egyptian Minister of Public Works. This project is to restore Lake Moeris to its ancient function of receiving and dispensing the waters of the Nile. For centuries it was believed that this lake, described by HERODOTUS and depicted on many ancient maps, was mythical. A few years ago, how ever, Mr. WHITTHOUSE made discoveries which, it is believed, identify a great depres sion about seventy miles southwest of Cairo as the bed of this ancient lake. It is 800 feet below the level of the Nile, and it is thought that some remains of the canal which consected it with the river have been found.

HERODOTUS wrote that this great lake was

450 miles in circumference and 300 feet deep.

Engineers who have examined the depres

sion say that the work of restoring the lake would be easy. Mr. WHITEHOUSE estimates that it would cost only \$5,000,000, and that by turning excessive floods into this great reservoir all danger of the damaging inundations that now afflict the delta would be averted. An offer has been made to the Egyptian Government to restore this lake by private enterprise. There is little doubt that the canal of Joseph, so called because tradition says it was dug by the son of JACOB, will some day be restored, and Lake Moeria made

No Work, No Pay.

again to take its place on the maps.

We should say that Mr. H. H. FREEMAN, & nember of the United Labor party in Buffalo. must be about as high a development of the modern jackass as has lately been encountered. At the recent party ratification in that town Mr. FREEMAN was thus reported by the Buffalo Courier:

"We mean to have such a condition of things that those who do not work will have nothing."

A man, then, who has made money enough to keep himself so that he can stop work for the rest of his life must give up his property. If he doesn't work he can't have anything, save Mr. FREEMAN. And if a man can't stop for years, he can't stop for months or hours. Leaving out individuals who can now live on their income, how would this affect men on vacations? They stop work and go off to play, as far as their hoarded resources and inclinations will carry them. Must their salaries, if they have them, or their other means of income be stopped? Or must a man who declares his intention to take a day off give up his previous day's wages that he had kept for an outing? Yet Mr. FREEMAN'S loctrine, whether he knew it or not, covers just such cases as that.

In fact, if this Buffalo GEORGE man's idea were consistently carried out, men would have to work night and day from the beginning of life to its close, or find themselves on the list of proscribed and condemned idlers. There would be one comforting fact left. Life wouldn't last very long.

We are glad to learn that the Hon. CHARLES B. WALKER, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has so far recovered from his ecent attack of pneumonia that he will probbly be able to attend the Saratoga Convenion. The delegates chosen at the district convention at Corning were unanimously instructto vote for the reflection of Mr. WALKER to the State Committee.

Although there has been a good deal of extravagance in the discussions that have been carried on from time to time over the project to turn Governor's Island into a public park, there is nothing chimerical in the idea. The military establishment which now enjoys possession of the island would very naturally like to retain it as a residence, but there is really no reason why at some day the transer to the city should not be effected.

Governor's Island has long been out of the works on it would be unavailing against modern ordnance, even if properly equipped with runs, as they are not. Formerly, it was used as a recruiting depot, although with imperfect facilities and want of proper accommodations. But it is still less adapted for the purpose for which it is at present employed, an artillery garrison. The troops have not sufficient room for drill, and cannot practise firing either with large or small guns. They could apparently d to better advantage at Fort Hamilton or Fort Wadsworth.

The maintenance hereafter of division eadquarters on the island will also be of very questionable wisdom. The Government has one large establishment for office purposes in Houston street, and is building another on the site of the old Produce Exchange At the latter point the headquarters of the livision might well be established. The disadvantage of placing such headquarters at nilitary posts has been recognized elsewher by moving them back to the cities from which hey were taken. Their maintenance at Governor's Island calls for steamers with captains and engineers, beside janitors, gardeners, messengers, mechanics, and so on, additional o those of the army establishments in New York city. Doubtless the abandonment of the island would be an economy to the army as well as providing another pleasure resort for the people of New York.

The American people have a right to demand an explanation of the remarkable phenomenon of near-ly all the labor strikes taking piace in the high tariff states, in the specially protected districts and in the specially protected factories. Why is the ? ous and paralleg feet.—38 Lower Republicas.

For example, the Missouri Pacific strike, the greatest of them all. Is it because Missouri is high tariff State, and the Southwest generally a specially protected district? The Ameri-

The tourist agent has lost all fear of the Mahdi, and he is again painting in brilliant colors the delights in store for those personally conducted people who will permit him to guide their footsteps far up the Nile to Wady Halfa. Five years ago the tourist agent, in-spired with an earnest purpose to give the Mahdi a wide berth, struck the famous second cataract at Wady Halfa off of his list of attractions. It is not so very long ago that the British garrison at Wady Halfa looked far out over the desert track to Abu Hamed, and fancied that before many weeks they might see the horison darkened by the Mahdi's wild fighters, ploughing along through the sand to make good their threat to invade Egypt and kill or convert the infidela. Happily it is not the inspired Mahdist warrior but the far more peaceful if less thrilling tourist agent who is now flitting around the edge of Nubia. A fe ing of security seems at last to have descended

the Vandalia Line in the Rate War, Sr. Louis, Sept. 25.-The Vandalia line has entered the railroad passenger rate war and meets the Ohio and Mississippi at all points, and gives reduced rates to a number of local points, such as Dayton, Springfield, Urbana, Louisville, &c., preportionate to the Pittaburgh rate of \$0.00. This road inakes the washing-ion and Saltimore rate the same as he Ohio and Mississippi, via: \$20.20; Wheeling, 7.55; Cincinnail, 50. The vandalis New York rate is it higher than on other roads. In southern territory the Cairo short line made a rate \$0.00 to Memphia, and the Motile and Ohio use it premptly. The Louisville and Maskville took in softice of this out. This agents of this road declares that they will not meet the rates, but lot the Mississippi and Ohio do what it pleases. entered the ratirond passenger rate war and me

A SEARCH FOR DEMOCRATS. They Are Mighty Scarce Among Washing-

From the Cincinnate Snowter.

Mr. Scott Ray, the editor of the Shelbyville Democrat, has been in Washington for several days. Mr. Bay is one who has ably advocated in his newspaper and by public utter nces the idea that " to the victors belong the spells." He has persistently opposed the civil service policy of the present Administration He believes that with Gov. Hill as the Presicandidate in 1888 there will be no question of the Democrats carrying both New York and Indiana. He says that there is much dissatisfaction in the Hoosier State; that among the best workers of the Democratic party there there is manifested a great dual of indifference, and that there exsts generally a "don't-care-a-d-feeling." Should Gov. Hill be placed at the head of the National Democratic ticket next year, Mr. Bay is of the opinion that the indifference now manifested by many good Democrats would be eliminated. He observed that the Conventions spoke out nobly in endorsing the present Administration but at the same time the platforms adopted are careful not to en-

dorse the present system of civil service reform. Mr. Ray says the only civil service reform. Mr. Ray says the only civil service reform the mill prove popular with the majority of Democrats everywhere is to turn out the present force of Republican officebolders in Washington and elsewhere, and appoint good, competent Democrats to fill their places. Today Mr. Ray made the rounds. He was told that the the time of the control of the serveral Government tepertment. He was told that the the time of the time of the serveral Government tepertment that the the time of the time of the serveral Government tepertment that the time of the time of the serveral Government that the time of t

WHAT POLITICIANS ARE SAYING.

The ex-wicked Senator Gibbs takes on himself the credit for having defeated the nomination of Senator Comstock for Comptroller at the Republican State Con rention. Comstock had only 19 of New York's 115 votes ind that was what defeated him. Those votes were Committee, and he had interfered with the sham in-vestigation that Gibbs had previously conducted. (libbs vowed to have vengeance on Commstock, and now he claims to have had it. Possibly Gibbs did what he sould to defeat Comstock, who was a Miller Ser last year, in the hope that it might atone for some of his political sins against Mr. Platt.

Some of the sign posts of the last Assembly will not be in the next. Henry C. Howe of Uswego county is one of them. He came from a Miller county, and voted the other way. Mr. Platt did not step in to save him. Mr. Howe was known as Flamingo Howe. He had a baid head, a long heard, and a habit of balancing himself on me leg and objecting to the proceedings. The busines of the next Assembly can go on quicker without him.

It is end to see the way ex-denator Platt has been treating ex-speaker Hustod. Whatever may be said about the said Eagle he is lovable, and nothing grieves him so much as to meet with harsh treatment. For thirty years he has been a delegate to the State Conventions, and every time but twice, when he was prevented by sickness, he attended and favored harmony. In Albany he has always advocated harmony. Year after year has he been a member of the State Committee, and the Four-teenth district would not know what to do without him. He has also been a member of the Executive Committee by right of long possession. This year, without apologies. Mr. Platt kept him off the Executive Committee and ent of raising up candidates against him for the Speak rehip next year. This has surprised the Baid Engie's riends, who were starting a boom to put him on the

Jay Hubbell's boom for Gen, Sheridan for the Presi-tency is no new inspiration for him. for he talked about it when he was on a visit here some months ago; but that he speaks by the card when he states that tenator Don Cameron is interested, with others, in putting Little Fhil forward as a Presidential candidate, is doubted. Nevertheless, his declaration to that effect, telegraphed yesterday from Detroit is so positive that it created quite a little talk among the visiting states-men at the up-town hotels It is significant that ex-Pestmaster-General Frank Hatton should reach here multaneously with Mr. Hubbell's pronunciamento, for Mr. Hatton is a Sheridan man as against Mr. Blaine or almost anylother candidate. One portion of Mr. Hubbell's statements is undoubtedly true. It is that a book is being rritten in this city in which Gen. Sheridan figures prom mently. Col. Frank A. Burr is writing a history of the newalry in the war, and while it will by no means be a life" of the General, it will naturally have consider able to say about his achievements.

J. C. Lully will miss his first Democratic State Conven tion for a dozen years, as he will have to stay and isok after his work as Auditor of the Aqueduct Commission. Lully has been one of the cierks of the Democratic State Committee since the Tilden campaigns, and the last two years he has been assistant to Judge Mulier, the Sec

Chairman John W. Enapp of the Republican Executive Committee is a veteran politician of the old practical school. With him politics is not theory, but an art, at which he is an expert. He was Congressman from the Cavuga district, and Quarterman wears a red beard, a silk hat, a white tie, and a low-cu

Within the last few weeks there has been a moveme among leading Democratic politicians to renominate a great part of the present county officials as the ensist way of avoiding internal strife. Mr. Beekman can be seems to be on the road to another term as Coroner i that office is given to Tammany Hail.

Compareller Leaw wants a resection, especially since the office has come to be worth \$15,000 or more a year by allowing the Comptroller 5 per cent. of the collaters inheritance tax. His ambitions are opposed by some of the party leaders whom he has displeased.

Senster Michael C. Murphy is the surest man from New York city to be in the next State Sanate, and sen-stor Edward F. Rehly seems to be next. They are the only ones of the old delegation it would be nafe to but on

HOW TO MAKE THE ARMY REFICIENT. Gen. Merritt's Orders-The Rifle Compett

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The extensive game of hide and go seek which Gen. Miles planned for the field practice of the troops of tion, and any day may bring tidings of the relative degree of success of pursuers and pursued. Certainly no more useful field service could be put in an attractive form than that which sets the troops of the department in pursuit of detachments of their number who rep-

resent Indian raiders.

Not to be behind in the movement for increased efficiency. Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has published a set of regulations for the guidance of his post commanders. Cavairy horses are to be exercised daily at the rapid gaits, in special exercises as well as at drills and at the mounted target practice. Additional attention to the bayonet exercise is enjoined upon the infantry. In order that not a single roll call required by the regulations need be omitted, the hours are to be changed for the calls in accordance with the seasons, and the attendance of at least one company officer is made imperative. During the winter, officers are recommended to read up in their technical literature, and to exchange books of useful military knowledge, so as to practically get the benefit of having a small processional library at each post. Gen. Merritt further, prescribes that prisoners in the guardhouse, awaiting trial, must be subjected to full prison discipline, and declares that "the custom of permitting them to work and move around at will, and report after fatigue at the guardhouse, must not be tolerated under any circumstances." Finally, a subject of permanent interest at the various posts is treated of in this regulation:

S. While the importance of good gardens seems to be will meterstood to the desiration. a set of regulations for the guidance of his

in this regulation:

3. While the importance of good gardens seems to be well understood in the department, it is thought that all some stations the efforts of making them are perfunctory rather than made with a view to securing success. An overflow of the garden grounds or a drought, which may occur aimest yearly, is not a good reason for the failure of a garden whou a little care in the selection of a new site or in providing the means of irrigation might remedy the evil. Also it is not safe to conclude that certain vegetables cannot be grown, because people say so; a fair trial for several years is more convincing.

cause people say so; a tar that for 1887, in the regular convincing.

The rifle competitions for 1887, in the regular army, practically closed with the match among distinguished marksmen which was shot at the Bellevue range, near Omaha, during the past week, under the direction of Col. George V. Henry. The preliminary practice by the twelve competitors, which took place the previous week, at once revealed the highest scoring to be expected from these skilled riflemen, since their aggregate on that day was more than a hundred points shead of that of the twelve men on the division team under analogous circumstances. The match that of the twelve men on the division team under analogous circumstances. The match lasted three days, the first of which was devoted to known distances, the second to skirsmish firing and the third to known distances again. The rifle contests of the army this year have been contested with great spirit, and the results have shown the steady improvement offected by careful practice.

The examining boards in the various departments have been busy of late in ascertaining the relative merits of the candidates before them for appointments as hospital stewards and acting stewards. The returns go to the Surgeon General's office, and when they are all in, which will be very soon, the appointments to vacancles will be made from the list.

WORKINGMEN IN POLITICS.

Gideon J. Tucker is the sprightliest and best-dresse man in the United Labor party. Next to Mr. Henry George he is the most enthusiastic. Mr. Tucker is not looking for office to any extent this year, for he aiready holds a clerkship under Dr. Walter De F. Day, Register f Records in the Health Department. He was once Surrogate of this county.

John J. Bealin, known among the boys as "Baldy Baylin," is the most active of the speakers now out in this State for Henry George and the United Labor party. Robert Blissers, the Broadway tailor, and father of the

abor party after Henry George came in. He was low to sight after the party was born in Union square, where he spoke for the freedom of the Theiss boycotters. Reoutly he appeared at the birth of the Progressive Labor arty. He thinks that Henry George ought to get out of he United Labor party and give a chance to the work ingmen for a while.

James P. Archibald, the paper hanger, who nominated Henry George for Mayor in the Convention in Clarendon Hall last year, is not so prominent this year as he was last. It is probably because he is a citizen new. He breatened to go over and make it lively for Sanate Flunkits, who was displeased as the workingmen of his listrict for their venture in politica but has probably hought better of it.

W. T. Grossdale, formerly an editor of the Star. manager of the big fair that the Anti-Poverty Society a going to have for the next two weeks in Madison iquare Garden. His headquarters in Cooper Union is he resort daily of all the heautful women in the Anti-William Penn Rogers who is designated as President

f the Progressive Labor party in the mandamus papers served upon the Police Commissioners the other day spent eighteen years as an agent for Harper Brothers in mushing their school books. His prominence at the syra-cuse Convention brought about a change in his relations with the Harper Brothers. He is devoting all his time now to pushing the Progressive Labor party. He is a handsome man, and dresses well.

Thaddeus B. Wakeman, the legal adviser of the Progressive Labor party, has the appearance of an old-time solid citizen and Democrat from the rural districts. He was lost in the Babel of the Convention of the United Labor party, and seldom showed up after the first few meet ings. He is now always on hand at the conferences of he Progressive Labor party, when there is a likelihe of its going on rocks.

The Wanter Baseball Season.

With the approach of October the struggles for the ball championships draw to a close. All interest in the American Association pennant disappeared long ago, St. Louis being so far ahead of the other compe ing clubs that any failure on her part to secure it, save by deliberately throwing it away, was out of the question. But with the League the case has been different. The winning of its pennant this year has been a matter of doubt from the start, and although Detroit has now a comfortable prospect of securing it, the fate of the covsted emblem is not even yet decided. Chicago will be excused from seeing the point se ob

vious to the other seven clubs, that it would be best for the interests of the League, as a whole, that a change hould be made, by way of variety, in the possession e the pennant. The fact that out of the many clubs con-nected first and last with this organization from its foun-dation only three, Chicago, Boston, and Previdence, have ever held the championship, is a presty strong indiation that the reserve rule operates against give cation that the reserve rule operates against giving the younger members of the League a fair chance to win the pennant. This year the voluntary break-up in the personnel of the Chicago team allowed this other com-petitors a better opportunity for the first honors than they had had for several years. While it was evident at the outset that Detroit was most likely to wreat away the changing the starting and anymer areas with a hard control of the control of the control of the changing and with the transfer of the control of the cont the championship, yet spring and summer passed withou her being able to get a commanding lead, and only a few weeks ago did her hold on the pennant seem secure. This hold was badly shaken within the last ten days by the performance of the Quaker City nine, which was beaten at Chicago in a most thorough way, and then completed its work by rallying and playing with extra vigor and skill at Derioit. The difference between the standing of Chicago and Detroit at once rapidly dimita ished, but Boston has now offset the effect of Philadel phia's feat by taking two games from Chicage on Satur day, while New York had dropped two just before to Detroit. Thus this last-named club once more has bright prospect for the pennant; and most votaries of Lengue playing will probably be satisfied to see the trophy go that way, even if only for the sake of a change

No. Henry George, it will not do; A party can't be built en you— Well, not this season. The simple, quite too simple plan Of one idea and one man

Few of the many in the land Even pretend to understand Your panacea. And some permit themselves to doubt If you yourself know much about That one idea.

The votes that once for you were cast Are deeply buried in the past, Not to be quoted. In thinking that for your sweet sake Those people voted.

Why, you, the leader, were the led, Simply the vessel's figurehead, And not the vessel. This with your fancies may not hitch, But 'tis a stubborn fact with which You ought to wrestle. Those people, sharp enough of sight, Can plainly see that you are quite

Of one idea and one man A party built on you alone. With merely one foundation stone,

And you will wonder when you see

How it can tumble.

Capitalistic.

And they will deem your novel plan

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Henator Hiscock's favorite fruit is the banana. He buys bananas by the desen, and site in his office stripping down the sides in an indetent contemplative way before he devours the pulp. It is conductive to his enjoyment of bananas to put his feet up on a table while setting the sting them.

Lieus, B. L. Eathard of the Firm Artillery, who or black, full beard, and a straight, evenly cropped bang.

it will seen be sausage time. What than ! Why, that will be the signal for festivals and occasions for rewill be the signal for festivals and escasions for rejoicing among teas of thousands of Germans in this city
who have transplanted amid New York's bricks and
stones the rural customs of the Fatheriand. The sausage
ripe a se to speak, at the close of the agricultural year,
when the hay and corn are in, the grapes have all been
gathered, and she spring shotes are fat and tusty.
Then the fiddles are new strung and tuned, the farmers
have earl, the girls have new ribbons and life becomes
something more than the turning of a grindstone. Harrah for the Germans: The more the merrier. rah for the Germans! The more the merrier.

The signs in front of the np-town theatres that tickets bought from speculators will not be recognized at the theatres have not abolished the traffic in seats. On Iwenty fourth street, near the Madison Square Theatre, half a dozen speculators were offering for sale the best seats in the house various evenings last week when othing except the baleony was to be had at the box office. The speculators peddle nearer Breadway than ermerly, and not in front of the theatre.

The excavations along Broadway cause a good deal of trouble to pedestrians at night, as the crossings are not evenly planked over and the boards wabble.

Since Tan first baran to publish an evening edition men who go out between the acts have found a good excuse. They explain that they want so find out how the latest ball games turned out, and return with a copy of the Evanue Sun to prove the genuineness of their errand. Fifteen Evanue Sun were counted in Wallack's Friday evening as the beginning of the second act.

Plymonth Church is still without a paster. To th minds of a large portion of the community Flymouth meant Henry Ward Seecher. But new the celebrated pastor is gone, and semebody must be selected to take the pulsti, even if he cannet fill the place. Several clergymen have been proposed and some have been approached. The fittedays up to Rovember have been filled by the acceptance of institutions for its almost certain that the new pastor, whoever he is to be, will

The yacht races coming at this sesson are a relief to the fashionable girls whose papes have brought them early back to town. It is now just the hour twixt twilight and morn, twilight meaning the dearth of interest-ing events in a city in the summer, and morning mean-ing the beginning of social setting for the winter. These who are here now, therefore, find yachting Those who are here now therefore, find yachting good diversion. All the steam and sail craft that accompany the racers to a greater or less actent over the course have no difficulty in getting ample consignments of living freighs neatly done up in petitionan and skiria; and even the popular excursion steamers have their reserved and heagthy quote of girls from the neighborhood of Murray Hill. A still more pleasant and thronged place of observation is the Neversink liighlands a few miles from Sandy Hook. There, under shadow of the lighthouse towers, hundreds go on rac days, driving up in fine style with their liveried coach man, and coming from villas miles away. They sit of the grass and watch the yachts through telescopes and field glasses until the middle of the day. Then elaborate suncheons are produced from the carriages, and Government grounds are transformed into a piculo resort.

A pretty girl set up a boot blacking chair in Wall treet. She was an alers creature of sixteen e treesed in jaunty neatness, and altogether an obje make the brokers turn around for a second look. Bu her enterprise failed. No man had the moral courage to mount that chair and submit his beets to the brushes o girl, and so she got no oustomers. ,

With every season something new appears in the way of plature frames. In a window full the principal pic-ture was a study of birds and foliage in water colors. The frame was six inch white wood, polished. At each side was the top of a telegraph pole of oak, with the glass just under the feet of the little perching birds Another picture was the levely face of a child in paste The frame was elaborate in gill fretted work, and haif a bird cage in gold wire covered the whole picture from the inner edge of the frame, coming up to a Gothic arch at the top. A Maine view was fit; framed in carred shells of white wood appropriately tinged. A photograph of an interior of a runtle cottage was set far book in a brown frame made of tiny strips of wood, inlaid with much skill to represent the floo and sides of a room. Back at a stanting depth of eight nobes was the picture, and the effect was excellent.

There is talk among some of the down-town steam There is talk among some of the gown-town steam-thip men of a fast freight time of steamships to be estab-lished between this port and London. It is declared that if the venture is taken the regular ocean liners will od for freight haven't paid the coal bills.

Col. J. Barton Key, his handsome face and maniform not the least hurt by the wear and tear of a ocean trip strelled up Breadway yesterday afternoo with a number of theatrical friends. He reached here on Saturday on the Umbria, and brought over with hi the models for the scenery of "Leyal Love" and the prompt-books of the play. He left Mrs. Potter in Paris ten days ago. She will remain there until Oct. 8, when the will sail for here on a French steamer. In talking her success. The trouble thus far has been more with her plays than with her acting. Of course, she was dis-appointed ever the notices that followed her debut in London, but the tone of criticism has changed considerably since then. She has another play besides 'Loyal Love,' and it is possible that she will be seen as Juked during her stay at the Fifth Avenue. The idea of profucing . As in a Looking-Glass , has been apandoned.

Gil' ert A. Pierce was one of the stanchest supporter in the West of the late President Arthun, and, being an active nawspaper man, he whosped things up for his chieftain in mighty lively style just before the Convention hat nominated Blaine. Mr. Arthur made him Govern of Dakota. He served his term out and remained in the office until President Cleveland appointed his successor a few months ago. The ex-Gev-ernor is a guest at the Murray Hill. He told a for reporter yesterday that his Territory expected to be admitted as a finite after the next Fresidential elec-tion. The Territory will come into the Union as it is, without division, though on this question a vote of the people in to be taken in Nevember. Congress is to be asked next session to pass an enabling act, a Constitu-tional Convention will be called, and the Territory will

give its final knock at the door of Statehood in a year. The car in which President Cleveland and his hand some wife are to travel around the country during the next month is George M. Fullman's private car. It is now at the Fullman Company's shops at Wilmington Del., where it is boing fitted with a new system of cletrie lighting on relivars and also partly returnished. It has every possible convenience from a plano and library to a cook stove. It also has a history, for it has carried nearly every great man, native or foreign, who has made an extended tour of the country in a dozen year. Gen. Grant came east from San Francisco in it, and he need it with his family on several other jour, soys; it carried the late President Arthur when he made his memorable trip to Florida, and the Duke of Suther-land journeyed in it across the continent. Mr. Paliman is rather proud of the car on account of these associa-tions, and he has no present thought of parting with it.

"The newspapers are always building new cars for me at fabricus prices, and furnished with all the spiender of an Oriental palace." said Mr. Poliman posterday after-noon. "but I'm going to stick by the old love. I sup-pose the reporters will be mad, but I can't help it."

Charles H. Coon, the ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has just reached Bremen, whither he sailed Treasury, hes just resched Breimen, whither he sailed some days age in the interests of Sieve Dorsey's scheme for consolidating fourteen of the trom mines in the Lake Superior region. Hr. Cosu has gone abroad, it is saild to place a million or so of the syndicate's bond, Briafly, the scheme is to bring fourteen mines under one head, and to market their Bessemer output in the East-markets. The chief obstacle to this at present is the high freight rate on the lakes. The ore has never been what to grant further case than Unclaimed. shie to get further east than Cleveland because high charges. The syndicate means to have its own stammers running to the lake ports, and Buffalo will be made the Eastern distributing point. Mr. Coon holds that place for the present.

From the St. Louis Republican.

An incident observed by only a few took place in the green reom of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia last Friday evening upon the occasion of the Fresident's reception, which went far toward demonstrating the womaniy uses pessessed by the wife of the nation's head. Among the many prominent peeple preent was Mr. R. B. Hayes. Maturally of a re iring disposition, he did not mingle to any axtent with the calebrities. When he time arrived for the Presidential party to take their places on the stage they formed in company. to take their places on the stage they formed in couple, and Mr. Hayes was left without a partner. At this moment the President and Mrs. Cleveland entered the green room from the processions box. Mrs. Cleveland with westanty instinct took in the cituation at a glance. and in an instant glided across the floor past the rest of the company, inid her hand upon Mr. Hayas's arm, and took her position at the head of the line. The whole hing was the work of a second, but in that time My

A Natural Mistake. Woman (who has given him something to eat)—I s'pose you find a tramp's life a vary bard one? Strang r.—Tramp, madam? I'm ne tramp. I'm just getting home from a summer resort. TO MAKE THEATRES SAVE.

The New Laws of the Paris Police for the

This is a digest of the new Paris police or dinance concerning theatres. It requires that theatres must have space or alleyways on the sides and back, or, if back to back with another building, must have a thick rear wall. The three parts of a theatre, the auditorium, stage, and dressing rooms and offices, must be separated by masonry walls. The ceilings and dome must be of fron and masonry. All doors from the auditorium to the stage must be of fron, and so must the rolling curtain, made in meshes. The curtain must be held up by non-

and so must the rolling curtain, made in mesbes. The curtain must be held up by non-combustible cords. All the scenery must be uninfiammable and tested twice a year. The workrooms must be separate from the stam and auditorium. All the stairs must be of iron and masonry, and of acertain prescribed width and number. There must be a lobby around each story of the auditorium. Theatres must be heated only by registers, with furnaces in the basement and nipse of carthenware.

Gas may be used for lighting, but allways with a tell-tale in each part of the house. Gasolino, mineral olis, and hydro-carbons may not be used, but oil lamps with glass shades and kept lighted during all of each performance must be aufficiently numerous to prevent total darkness if the electricity or gas give out. There must be ample reservoirs of water in each playhouse and a hydrant with pressure to throw alreams to the highest parts of each house. There must be fire escapes on all the exterior wall and walls of courts, and there must be means for telegraphing to the nearest fire angine house. Each theatre must have an office for the police, the physician, a room for the service guard, and a station for firemen near the wings. There must not be a smoking room or any stores, either, unless the latter are permitted by the police. The pulse with a squad of men proportioned to the size of the house, a squad of firemen, and a corps of physicians must attend each performance in each theatre.

The ordinance is very long, and so minute and complete that not a third of the requirements and specifications are included in the aclive digest, which gives only the more important prescriptions.

tant prescriptions.

-Connecticut descons call their cider "orchard tea "

-Scopus is the pretty name of a Post Office recently established in Missourt. -The Southern or Western city that hasn't m exposition running now is a freak.

-Boston is going to have a white-horse race at Mystle Park, and it is expected that all the red beaded girls will be there.

—A Connecticut farmer has trapped thirty-

seven woodchucks this senson, one of which was bob-talled and resembled a young bear. -Port Jervis is suffering from a plague of

aterpillars, which are said to range in size from that of tennenny pail to that of a railroad spike. -Kentucky is having a decorated-jug erane. It differs from the one Kentucky has always had in that the jurn are decorated on the outside. -Superstition received another blow in the

recent acquittal of Peter Botthof, who was tried in St. Louis on the charge of having stolen thirteen sheep. -The largest beit ever made in New England will be exhibited at the mechanics' fair, in Boston. It is three ply, 4 feet wide, (20) feet long, weighs 1,500 pounds, and 100 hides were used in making it. -The widow Alta Arnold is the Nifia Van

an ex drum major who is under sentence for five years or theft. The contracting parties clasped hands through the bars when the knot was tied. -The "penny walk" is a new expedient for killing time. The walker, standing at a street corner, tipe up a cent. If is falls "heads" up he starts toward

Zandt of Council Binffs, Iowa. She has recently married

left. At the next corner he flips again. -The town of Sanford, Fla., nearly destroyed a few days ago by fire, is on the west shore of Lake Monroe, and most of the buildings were of "fat" pine. Touch a match to the corner of a house and it blazes like a bale of cotton. The towns of Florida and Seorgia burn down about as often as varnish factories.

-One of the attractions of a fair in Mc-Seary county. Ill., was the marriage of a volunteer conis, to whom presents valued at \$200 were to be given. The couple came to the scratch and were married in the presence of the multitude, but it is charged that they and already had the knot tied elecwhere, and the mana gers of the fair are withhelding the presents pending

-In a sandpit near Omaha two enormous testh have been dug up. The materalist who tells the story of their discovery says that they must have beenged to some animal that was at least aree as the modern elephant." and that are timber as a steady dies. Maybe the existence of such an autimal ac-counts for the vast prairies of the West, and that he starved to death when the supply of timber gave out. -In climates having a difference of seven-

ratiroed wack of 400 miles is found to be 236 yards but expansion has the effect of forcing the lengths of netal closer together, making an aggregate closing up of space between the rails of nearly a yard in each mile. -Somebody has inquired as to the ancestry of Nowian, who is awaiting the gallows for the mur-der of his employer in Somerville, Mass., and has found that he comes as bonestly by his criminal prop-

y degrees in temperature between hot and cold seasons,

did the historic "Jukea." Nowian's brother has re-cently been arrested for theft; another brother is in the Reformatory at Concord for burgiary; and the father of the family committed suicide while serving a term in a -Freeman Good, a Detroit negro, was eaught butting down John Hall's woodshed. Hall tried to stop him by hitting him on the boad with an axe. When he had demolished the woodshed Good had Hall arrested. The Judge discharged the man who used the axe, at the same time delivering the opinion the head was the more dangerous weapon of the tw

has now challeuged the world to a butting match for the -In the mountain counties of Kentucky, the homes of the feuds characteristic of that region, the average pas of a County Judge is \$500 a year, of a County Attorney \$500, of a County Clork \$750, and of a Sheriff 8800, yet most of the rows originate in strife for these places. The perquisites however, are prized, as in the case of the late Judge Craig Tollver of Rowan county, whose office enabled him to considerably pro-

long his career of lawlessness. -The Minneapolis Tribune, in view of the supposition that "every reader of a daily newspaper is often conscious that he knows much better how to run a paper so as to give general satisfaction than the editor himself." has invited its readers to contribute articles giving their views as to how a newspaper should be conducted. Probably a fair proportion of the persons for whom the invitation is especially intended will reply to the effect that that's no way to find out how to run a

newspaper. -A police patrol wagon in Baltimore was conveying a passenger to a station house, when the rear axis snapped, and the box came down on the pavement with a crash. The passenger was sleeping when the mishap occurred, but it did not wake him. The noise of the growd that gathered disturbed him, however, so that he yawned and turned over. From then he slept, while the wagon was pried up and the axie temperarily spliced, until it became necessary to tell the Judge how he happened to take a drop too much.

-A party of distinguished Cubans, bound —A party of distinguished Cubans, bothind homeward from the North, with their wives and daughters, recently passed through Orlando, Fia. On the following day the local paper announced that the train bearing the party was loaded with Spaniards and Cubans, "said to be from New York en route for the cigar factures at Thor City," and that "some of the women were very pretty." The party included Dr. De Cuban a refessor in the University of Havana; Evaristo y Duate prominent ratiroad man; Manuel Albar, the Chi Engineer Corps of Havana, and many others of like dis

-A quarryman residing near Lookout Point, a high peak in the Black Hills country, recently found a flat stone leaving against a large oak tree. The tree had grown around the edge of the stone, showing that the position of the stone had been the same for many years. On one side of the stone were the names of seven men and this inscription: "Came to these hills in 1855, seven of us. All dead but me. Erra Kind. Killed by Ind. beyond the high bill. Got our gold. June, 1834." On the other side of the stone was this: "Got all the gold we could carry. Our ponys all got by the indisins.

I have lest my gun and nothing to eat, and indians hunting ——" The last of the inscription is illegible.

-An intelligent and practical builder states it as the result of his experience and observation that mertar in the interior of walls, especially if it he what is called "rich" mortar, is liable never to barden, but to retain its soft consistency even for centuries; but this can only be the case where the interior of the wall a hermetically sealed against the external air, which is hermetically sealed against the external air, which method both arrests evaporation and shuts off the chemical operation of the atmosphers. The fact has been stated that in angiand not long ago, an architect dog into a stone wall 300 years old and of considerable thickness, and took from between the stones a quantity of mortar as sor as it must have been the day the wall was built and discoveries of the same character have been made in other places. It is also stated that the nossibility of each accordance. stated that the possibility of such an occurrence may be tested in a very easy way, namely, by putting some rish mortar into a glass bettle and hermetically scaling is—the fact being that it will never become any harder than when it was put into it.